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NOTES ON NOMENCLATURE VI.

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The most notable advance made at the Botanical Congress in Vienna (1905) was the unanimous adoption of the priority of the oldest specific name, and the total extinction of the varietal name as a factor in priority. The oldest generic name and the determination of the type species for every genus has not yet been adopted, but we hope that at the next Congress, five years hence, the committee on the Nomenclature of Cryptogams will not only see the importance of this rule, but also that the subgeneric name as a factor in priority will also become extinct.

M. Cardot, Prof. Brotherus and myself are members of the commission to decide on questions of nomenclature for the mosses at the next Botanical Congress at Brussels, and it is hoped that some logical agreement will be reached. M. Cardot is still following the Paris Code of 1867, Section 58, and is giving the oldest subgeneric name priority over a later generic name, but he is not doing this consistently for, if he adopts *Cryphæadelphus* (C. M.) he should also adopt *Aptychus* of the same author. In Engler & Prantl, Pflanzenfamilien, Prof. Brotherus has also adopted two changes of subgeneric to generic names, and he has called my attention to a duplication of names which has occurred, each of us coming to the same conclusion individually and separating, almost simultaneously, the genus *Alsia* into two genera.

In the following notes, all changes affecting North American mosses are listed and illustrations of two genera, new to the United States, are reproduced, from parts 222 and 223 of Engler and Prantl Pflanzenfamilien, which were delayed in reaching us.

Erpodium (Brid.) C. M. Bot. Zeit. 1: 774. 1843.

In the Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club for May, 1905, I have called attention to the error in citing Bridel as the author of this generic name. He printed it as a subgenus of *Anoetangium*, and it was Carl Müller who raised it to generic rank. *E. Domingense* (Brid.) C. M., is the type species from Santo Domingo, and it has also been collected in Jamaica and Porto Rico. *E. Cubense*, E. G. Britt. from Cuba, *E. Pringlei*, E. G. Britt. from Mexico, and *E. biserialatum* (Aust.) Aust. from Georgia, have been described by me. (Bull. T. B. C. 32:266, 1905, and Bryologist 8:71, 1905). Dr. Max Fleischer has examined the type of *E. diversifolium*, C. M., at Berlin, and thinks it is referable to *E. Domingense*. *E. Paraguense* Besch. has been described. (Mem. Soc. Nat. de Cherbourg 21:265, 1877.)



PLATE II. *Denaroalsia abietina* (Hook.) E. G. B.

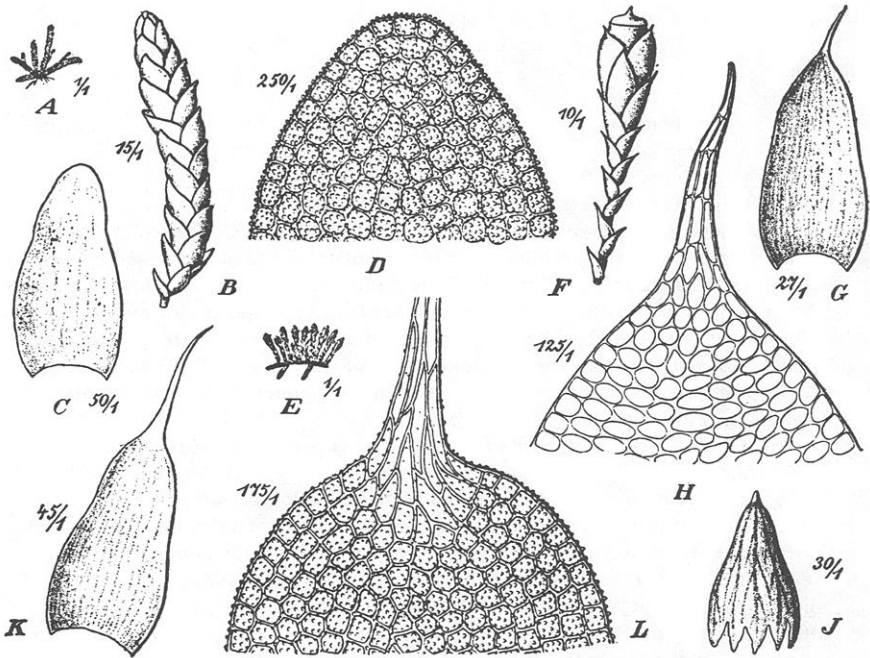


Fig. 531. A—D *Erpodium domingense* (Spreng.). A Fruchtende Pfl. (1/1); B Steriles Astchen im trockenen Zustande (15/1); C Stengelb. (50/1); D Blattspitze (250/1).—E—J *E. Holstii* Broth. E Fruchtende Pfl. (1/1); F Fertiler Spross im trockenen Zustande (10/1); G Stengelb. (27/1); H Blattspitze (125/1); I Haube (30/1).—K—L *E. Joannis Meyeri* C. Müll. K Stengelb. (45/1); L Blattspitze (175/1). (Originale.)

FIG. 531. From Engler & Prantl. Part 222. p. 708.

Hedwigia albicans (Web.) Lindb. Both Limpricht and Brotherus accept this the oldest specific name for *H. ciliata* Ehrh.

Pseudobraunia (Lesq. & James) Broth. E. & P. Pflanzenfam. 1.3.715. 1905.

Braunia, subgenus *Pseudobraunia* Lesq. & James Man. 153. 1884.

P. Californica (Lesq.) Broth. is the only species recognized.

Brachelyma Sch. Syn. Musc. 2d. Ed. 557. 1876.

Cryphaadelphus (C. M.) Cardot Rev. Bryol. 31:6. 1904.

Neckera Dichelyma (*Cryphaadelphus*) C. M. Syn. Musc. 2:145. 1851.

The type localities of both North American species are in Georgia. *B. subulatum* Sch., and *B. robustum* (Cardot) E. G. B. Bryologist 7:48. 1904.

Climacium Web. & Mohr.

Only two species are recognized for North America, *C. dendroides* and *C. Americanum*; *C. Kindbergii* and *C. pseudo-Kindbergii* are omitted, and

from recent investigations it becomes evident that they are only aquatic forms of *C. Americanum* and should have been given the name that they were distributed under by Austin in his *Musci Appalachiani* No. 289. *C. Americanum* var. *fluitans* (p. 49. 1876).

Pleuroziopsis Kindb. Check List Eu. & N. A. Moss. 19 1894.

Girgensohnia Kindb. Sp. Eu. & N. A. Bryin. 1:43. 1896.

Climacium Sect. *Girgensohnia* Lindb. Act. Soc. Fenn. 10:248. 1872.

This is another instance of the replacing of a generic by a subgeneric name. *P. ruthenicum* (Weinm.) Kindb. is our West Coast species found also in Asia and Japan.

Cryphaea Ravenellii Aust. has been referred by Kindberg (Br. Eu. & N. A. 1:7. 1897) to *Forsstroemia* and Brotherus has accepted this opinion. I have already stated (Bull. T. B. C. 32:263. 1905) that Austin was quite right in placing it in *Cryphaea*.

Dendropogonella E. G. Britton, new name.

Dendropogon Sch. Bot. Zeit. 1:377. 1843. not Raf. Neogenyt. 3:1825.

As Rafinesque's genus has been taken up recently by Dr. Small for *Tillandsia usneoides* L. (Flora S. E. United States 244. 1903.) Schimper's name succumbs to the fate which seems to await a homonym, hence I have added a syllable in order to distinguish the genus of the true mosses from our common "Florida Moss." Only one species is known from Mexico and the Island of St. Thomas, *Dendropogonella rufescens* (Sch.) E. G. B.

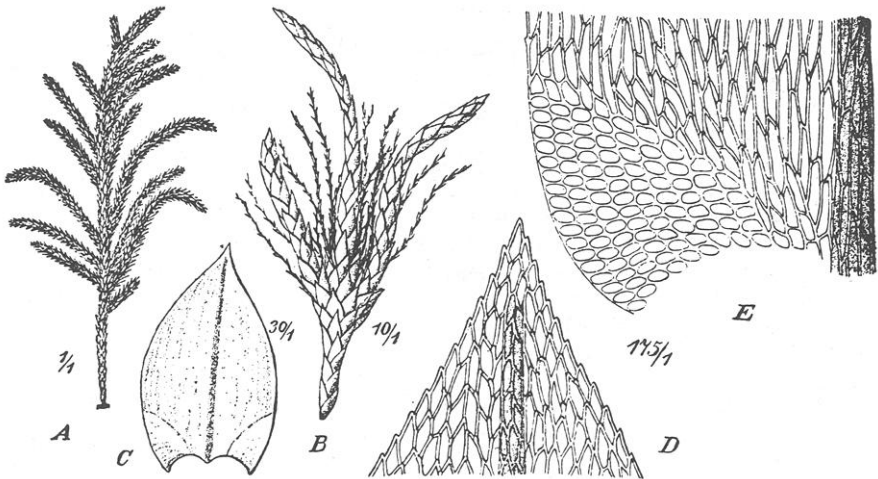


Fig. 562. *Leucodon domingensis* Spreng. A Sterile Pfl. (1/1); B Astchen mit Flagellen im trockenen Zustande (10/1); C Laub. (30/1); D Blattspitze (175/1). (Original.)

Pseudocryphæa flagellifera (Brid.) E. G. B. Bull. T. B. C. **32**:261. 1905.

Pilotrichum flagelliferum Brid. Bryol. Univ. **2**:259. 1827.

Leucodon domingensis Mitt. Journ. Linn. Soc. **12**:409. 1869.

It is interesting to note that on page 751, Brotherus says that this is undoubtedly a distinct genus, but he failed to name it, or to adopt its oldest specific name. It has been collected at five stations in Florida, and is found in the West Indies and in the northern part of South America.

This species has also been collected by Mr. R. S. Williams in Bolivia, and was referred to *Acrocryphæa*, from which it differs in the elongated cells of the upper part of the leaves and the much more prominent basal differentiation of the cells.

Antitrichia Brid. Sect. I. *Macouniella* Kindb. p. 756.

This is the way that Brotherus disposes of *Macouniella*. Cardot has called my attention to the fact that *A. Californica* var. *flagellifera*, E. G. Britt. Bull. T. B. C. **32**:266. 1905, is unknown to him. It is evidently a mistake for *Alsia Californica flagellifera* R. & C.

Pterogonium ornithopodioides (Huds.) Lindb. replaces *P. gracile* Sw., of Lesq. & James Manual, p. 290.

Forsstroemia Lindb. Ofv. K. Vet. Forh. **19**:605. 1862.

Leptodon Mohr L. & J. Man., p. 278. 1884.

Five species, *F. nitida* Lindb., *F. trichomitria* (Hedw.) Lindb., *F. immersa* (Sull.) Lindb., *F. Ohioensis* (Sull.) Lindb., and *F. Floridana* (Lindb.) Kindb. are listed and *Cryphæa Ravenellii* (p. 742) is omitted, as it should be.

Alsia Sull. Proc. Am. Acad. Arts & Sci. **3**:185. 1855.

Antitrichia Kindb. Check List of Eu. & N. Am. Mosses, p. 9, 1894.

A. Californica, and the variety *flagellifera* R. & C., are listed. *Alsia longipes* Sull is said to be a *Thamnium*. This species has recently been included in the following genus by me. (Bull. T. B. C. **32**:265. 1905)

Dendroalsia E. G. Britton Bull. T. B. C. **32**:263. May, 1905

Groutia Brotherus E. & P. Pflanzenfam. Lief. **223**. 760. Aug., 1905,

D. abietina (Hook.) E. G. Britt. and *D. circinnata* (Sull.) E. G. Britt. have been included in *Alsia* Sull. & *Groutia* Broth.; they seem to me to be sufficiently distinct and to include *Alsia Macounii* Kindb.

These specimens from Lake Pond d'Oreille, Idaho, collected by J. B. Leiberg, are the finest that have ever been collected of this species. The accompanying photograph (Plate II) shows the size on the herbarium sheet on which they are mounted.

Eucladium verticillatum (L.) Br. & Sch. on rocks in a spring near the Holston River, at Marion, Va. June 6, 1892. This moss has only been recorded from the Western States, California. It occurs also in Bermuda.

New York Botanical Garden.